#### AMUSEMENTS.

ATRIO'S GARDEN-Forty Thieves; or, "Striking Oll" in "Family Jars." Matinée on Saturday.

OOTH'S THEATRE. 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Romeo and Juliet. Matinée on Saturday.

WALLACK'S-Much Ado About Nothing.

THE TAMMANY-The Horse Marines; The Young Re-

THE TAMMANY-The Horse Marines; The Young Received, Matinee on Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM-Fra Diavole and the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Living and Wind Animals,

OLYMPIC THEATRE-Houpty Dumpty, Matinees at 114 o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Italian Opera. Star of the

BOWERY THEATRE-Dog of the Pirate Ship, &c. Mainée on Saturday.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, 14th et., opposite Academy of
Mosic—The Brothers Mizarell, Matinée to-day.



SATURDAY,	FEBRUARY	27,	1869.	
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THE SUN is served to subscribers at their homes, throughout the Metropolitae District, at 12 cents per week. Orders for the paper received at the Sun Office The Amendment and its Ratification.

The proposed amendment of the Constitution on the subject of suffrage, having been adopted by Congress, is now ready to be submitted to the Legislatures of the States for their ratification or rejection. All objectionable features have been expunged, and the new article only provides that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of serviright to held office, nor prevent the imposition of such tests in regard to age, sex, residence, education, property, taxation, and the tike, as the States shall see fit to adopt. It le simply closing out, to use a mercantile phrase, the last remnants of a controversy over the subject of slavery, which has disturbed the country and controlled its politics, to the exclusion of almost every other topic, for a whole generation.

If we count Georgia within the Union, the ratification of the amendment will require the assent of the Legislatures of twenty-six States. We presume that the Legislatures wherein the Republicans have a majority of members will promptly ratify it. If the Democrats are wise, and desire to be forever rid of a contest in which they have been invariably defeated for the last ten years, and through which they lost the recent Presidential election, they will let this measure go by default.

Every principle for which the Democratic party had so long contended in regard to negro suffrage was decided against it on the adoption of the reconstruction policy of Congress, which was triumphantly approved by the election of GRANT and COLFAX. To continue this fight over a handful of negroes in the North, and thus aid in diverting the reform, will show an infatuation on the part of commentary to explain. overthrowing the plan of reconstruction by revolutionary measures. Let the negro slide, so that the land may have peace.

# Mr. Greeley Excepted.

The difficult problem of diplomatic dress has been so much perplexed since the law of Congress limiting our Ministers abroad to the costume of an American gentleman, that people ought to be grateful for any new light. that can clear up the embarrassments of the subject. In this situation, we are very happy to state that our distinguished countryman, Mr. BURLINGAME, who has done no much to illuminate other strange topics, has illustrated the way out of this clothing complication in a very satisfactory manner.

Everybody knows that Mr. BURLINGAME m now at the head of an extraordinary misnion from the Emperor of the Chinese to all the great Western Powers. In this capacity he was lately presented to the Emperor of the French. Of course, he was attended by the two mandarins who are associated with him in the mission, and the two European Secretaries who are attached to it. As Mr. BURLINGAME is himself, for the time being, a mandarin of the highest class, it would have been perfectly proper for him to appear before his Majesty Napoleon in the Chinese sourt dress proper to his rank; but instead of this, remembering, as we are sure he al- the extension of slavery." ways will, that he is an American, he fell back upon the regulations of our diplomatic aniform, and went to the Napoleonic Court in the costume of an American gentleman. The Monde Illustré has a picture of the presentation, in which Mr. BURLINGAME is seen in a plain dark dress coat, with black knee breeches, black silk stockings, and pumps. The two Secretaries are similarly apparelled, except that they wear trousers, while the mandarins are in their full glory according to their country fashion. A letterpress description in the same journal informs us that the coat of the Ambassador was of black velvet, with steel buttons, and that he wore a vest of the same material. The vest, however, is

not seen in the picture. We suggest that this convenient and elegant style of making up the costume of an American gentleman might well be adopted by all our Ministers in foreign parts. No doubt, some of them, like the Hon. HORACE GREELEY at London, will be so warmly welcomed at the Courts to which they are accredited, and will bear with them so much of the prestige of genius and of exalted reputation at home, that it will be a matter of very little consequence whether they wear coats of velvet and case their shapely legs in silk stockings and knee breeches or not. But for the common run of those who now sions, and convictions of its members, and go to waste their time abroad at the public | the exigencies of political warfare. But it cost the question is one of absorbing interest. has been the only Democratic party all the career as President.

and we respectfully advise them to follow the example of the Minister of China. They can't imitate a better fellow or a shrewder or more sensible diplomatist.

Light on Dark Subjects. We may console ourselves on the whole

with the reflection that the financial sky clears a little. The aggregate common sense mee on Saturday

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 120 Broadway-Lucretta
Borgia M. D., or La Grand Deciress. Matinee on financial toxics. Name of the control financial topics. Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that House of Representatives have found no difficulty in passing a bill to legalize them. The House has also been educated up to the point of apprehending that the easiest way to lighten the burden of our national debt is to improve the national credit. It has accordingly taken the forward step of declaring our sures, it has hesitated and stumbled and got much encumbered. It has first befogged itself with one view, and then with another, and groped so hopelessly at times that it has often appeared as if it never would get right on any branch of the subject. But it has at indulge the hope that it will one day do something more.

There is a fog settling down over Congress at this moment on one of the numerous questions it loves to bother its brains over, which we must in pure charity toward the financial mind of Congress endeavor to dispel. The opinion has been over and over again advanced by some of the able men of both Houses, who give us endless homilies on resumption made easy, that if we can bring so doing bring our greenbacks to par in specie in the United States. Governor MORTON, who is unquestionably an able man, whatever we may think of him as a financier, is big with this idea. Now, the truth is, that the two subjects have nothing to do with one another. Our bonded debt is one thing; our greenback debt is another. The value of each depends on the treatment of of a just and uniform rate of taxation upon the each. Once make the world fully believe tude. It does not touch the question of the that we are able to pay our bonded debt in coin, and are willing to pay it, and fully determined to pay it at all hazards and at whatever cost, and it will at once take rank with other first-class securities of the same sort in the foreign market. In a word, it will appreciate till it reaches a rate which will be invariable, or subject only to the fluctuations of the rate of interest. Everybody, we think, can understand this. It is a plain proposition adapted to the simplest understanding.

Now suppose that while, by our acts and words, we have furnished impregnable grounds for the spread of this conviction, and while it has been taking firm root in the public mind, we likewise make it equally apparent by our conduct and declarations that we have determined not to lessen the volume of greenback currency, but, in the discretion of Congress, have concluded to hold it where it is, or perhaps to swell it a little from time to time as the demands of business may seem to require. Does anybody fail to see that in such a case the greenback currency would remain stationary in the plain reason that we propose a different treatment for it to what we propose for the bonded debt? The one we say we will pay; the other we say we will not pay. There would seem to be a difference in these two diverse public mind from great questions of financial attitudes, which it does not require a volume

of the Democracy, whose only parallel would Now this is growing to be hourly more be their wild folly in attempting to carry and more our precise attitude. It is prothe country in November on the issue of posed to say, and it seems likely we shall say, legislatively, that we will issue no more coin-paying bonded debt. This means for certain that we will not fund our greenbacks in coin bonds. Those who are anticipating. Advice to our New Foreign Ministers, therefore, to see greenbacks appreciate under this policy equally with the bonded debt are doomed to disappointment.

We trust our legislators may gather from this brief exposition that they confuse their minds by connecting these two subjects together in treating the financial question. They are really quite separate and distinct. We appreciate the forward movement in the minds of the Western men who have been studying these topics for two or three years. and who, by dint of their position, essay to lead. Messrs. SHERMAN and SCHENCK have got to be quite sound, and Gov. MORTON has made most praiseworthy advances. Still they all, as well as others, have yet much to learn.

## Why not Tell the Whole Truth?

The Hon. J. F. BABCOCK, of New Haven, formerly a Republican, is now a Democrat, and a candidate for Congress. He has just been making a political speech. In this discourse he defends himself from the charge of having turned his coat by saying that "the Republican party with which he acted never lived but about three years, and never had but one principle, namely, opposition to

Mr. BABCOCK takes a narrow view of par-

ties and politics. He reminds us of what the Whigs used to say about their opponents. They argued that the Democratic party was dead, because the Democrats did not hold the opinions of THOMAS JEFFERSON about the equality of rights of niggers and white men. They ignored the fact that parties always outlive the issues on which they are started, and may even contend for doctrines the opposite of those they once cherished without thereby losing their identity. Mr. BARCOCK talks after the fashion of the ancient Whigs, and poor talk it is. If parties are worth any thing, they will be progressive. The Republican party began with resistance to slavery extension as its exclusive policy, and a very strong tendency to the doctrine of State rights and nullification as one of us characteristic features. It has got very far beyond all that now, and yet it is the Republican party all the same. A year or two hence it will very likely be fighting for new ideas and new measures. But it will be the same party. This is equally true of the Democracy. That great party has lived through a pretty complicated round of experience. In the course of fifty years it has been both for and against the same principles, and has been modified according to the interests, pas-

while, and such, we presume, it will remain

throughout its future transformations. A candidate for Congress like Mr. BABcock ought to be more frank and manly. He ought to say, like a man, that he has changed his opinions and his associations. What is the use of seeking an excuse for being a Democrat, and pretending that it is because the Republican party is dead? of the nation is strong, and after cogitation | Everybody knows that is not so, and that it is very apt to discriminate justly between Mr. Bancock does not give the true reason.

The Toledo Blade, one of the most influencontracts to pay coin can be enforced, the tial Republican papers in the West, says that in the policy of selecting men for office on account of their fitness alone, instead of taking mere politicians and dead beats for places of public trust, Gen. GRANT is doing just what the voters

The Trial Term of the Supreme Court witnessed a scene yesterday which strongly rebonds payable in coin. In its slow passage minds the classical student of the manners and to these really good though insufficient mea- customs of old Athens. Mr. CHARLES READE'S suit against the editors of the Round Table for libel, in misrepresenting his novel of "Griffith Gaunt," coming up before a jury, his counsel, Mr. ELDRIDGE T. GERRY, angaciously employed that admirable elecutionist, Mr. George VANDENnorr, to read to them the greater part of the work which forms the subject of the controversy. last done something, and we will therefore | The result remains to be seen; but certainly no modern court room was ever before enlivened by such an entertaining piece of evidence, and if admiration for the author's genius can avail anything with the jury, he may count upon getting a verdict. It was thus that the Athenian orators were wont to work upon the feelings of their magistrates, one of them not hesitating, in an emergency, where the beautiful Phurne was in peril, to unveil all the womanly charms of his tair client to the admiration of her judges. And so, on other occasions, the tribunals were softened by the recital of the culprit's poetry, the exhibition our bonds to par in Europe we shall in of his artistic achievements, or the narrative of his heroic deeds. Should Mr. GERRY win his case, he may congratulate himself on having turned his college learning to good account.

Governor RANDOLPH of New Jersey recommends to the Legislature of that State to abolish the transit duties upon passengers and freight now collected from the railroads within their jurisdiction, and the substitution for them property of the companies owning the roads. The recommendation is wise and timely. The whole Union resents the present policy of New Jersey in levying tolls upon goods and persons passing over her territory, as an independent assertion of a right which she cannot justly claim, and its relinquishment would be hailed as a graceful concession to public opinion.

A bill is pending at Albany which directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to purchase for each district school in this State, one copy of Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," and one copy of Wedgwood's "Government and Laws of the United States." The ostensible object of the measure is to aid the school teachers "in acquiring and imparting to their pupils a more complete knowledge of our language, and the common rules of law governing ordinary business transactions." There are, as near as we can find out, something over 12,000 schools in the State, and the two books mentioned are to cost together \$5 per copy, so that the total expense proposed is about \$60,000. This shows how extravagance in the management of the public schools in this city is corrupting the rural districts. Seeing we spend over \$150,000 a year in a useless French, and other accomplishments, our country friends think they may as well go in for the luxury of a little legal instruction to help their chilfren quarrel with each other when they grow up. Besides, what a capital thing it is for the publishers of the works in question! It is not every day, we will be bound, that they can sell editions of 12,000 copies for cash to so good a customer as the State of New York.

There is an old tradition that such as the weather is on the last three days of any season, fects of education. Her carriage is fine, her moveof the season following. According to this rule, we are to have a wet and stormy March, for yes terday was about as blowy, snowy, sloppy, and slushy a day as we have had all winter. It is to be hoped that to-day and to-morrow may prove April and a sunshiny May.

Gen. KILPATRICK seems to have a peculiar ffect on the people of Massachusetts. He has ust charmed the roughest and toughest of them all, old Gen. BUTLER, and now we have the published testimony of a woman of Westfield, who has been to hear the gallant General lecture. "He is certainly the dearest, the charmingest, the delightfullest, the magnificentest man I ever listened to," exclaims this susceptible Yankee. "He is small, light-complexioned, with his hair brushed very smoothly back of his ears, a very becoming cut to his whiskers, his chin quite long and moothly shaven; the most faultless teeth; nicely dressed in black, with dress coat, and the most fascinating little foot, in a boot of a perfect fit. His eyes are small and light, but at times they shot forth the light like diamonds, and again ere in perfect harmony with his face, as it dimpled all over with merry laughter." After this we trust that Congress will persist in the abolition of the Chilian mission, so that KILPAT-RICK can settle in Massachusetts, especially if he is not married. It would be too bad to force him away from a community where his beauty and genius alike meet with such delicious apprecia-

In his remarks in the Court of Sessions on Thursday, at the close of the February term, Disrict Attorney GARVIN paid a well merited tribute to the faithfulness and ability of his assistants in that Court, Messrs. Robert B. Herchings and WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr. "They are," said Mr. GARVIN, "cntitled to the consideration of the pubhe for the manner in which they have discharged their duties." The District Attorney also stated that during February over one hundred convicons of crime took place in that Court and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The effects of thus administering the law will doubtless soon be perceived in a diminution in the number of criminal

That was a funny speech which President Jourson made the other day to a party of copper smelters from Battimore. "To me," said he, civil honors are far more agrecable than the cense that ascends to heaven from fields of arnage. I would to-day rather wear on my face the ferrows of care and responsibility marked by arduous service in the paths of peace, than wear the glittering epaulets on my shoulders, or the ringing sword hanging by my side, as the insignia of ruthless war." He forgets the days when he was borne on the rolls of the army as a brigadier-general of volunteers. But it is true that he wasn't much of a hero, even then. His military exploits were pretty much confined to keeping worthless officers in command of the regiments that had been raised by the loyal people of Tennessee, thus making the war as little ruthless as possible. In fact, his career as a brigadier-general was not much better than his

## A GREAT POISONING CASE.

Intense Excitement in the French Capital.

Refinement in Marder-A Short Way to Dispose of Rivals-The Old Style of Assassinntion Revived. From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1

Paris has been enjoying a sensation which recalls the ancien rigime, and the age of the Borglas and Brinvilliers, when poisoning was a fine art practised by people of the first fashion. In those days a person would sometimes inhale the fragrance of a person would sometimes in an erragrance of a bouquet, or the fumes of a pastille, or place an inno-cent-looking lozenge or bonbon in his mouth, and in a few minutes fall dead. To put a rival out of the way in as delicate and considerate a manner as would ord with his complete extinction, was a favorite study with certain prominent members of society, and they used to accomplish their object with neat-ness and dexterity. Nowadays we do our murdering in a more brutal and positive manner, and the loving and fiercely bating ladies, villanous old chemists, masked dominocs, the rendezvous, the oratory, the ducilo, are wanting. We must seek them in the pages of Suc or Dumas, in the thrill ing romances of Mr. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., or upon the stage devoted to the production of the ser drama. They are so foreign to the time that a partial revival of them (restorations being the proing rage) has proved an unsoeakable boon to the liscussing with infinite relish a poisoning case, or credit to the experts of the sixtor th or seventeenth

The pleasure of the Parisians over this event is considerably enhanced by the fact that the parties are connected, directly or indirectly, with the most fashionable circles of the metropolis. The in-tended victim was the Due de Eauffremont, guished-looking, and a javorite in society; and the Count, Kzidniakowski by name, who had conceived fremont. Of a wealthy and aristocratic family he modern times. was himself almost penniless, and seems to have lived on his good looks and his reputation as a rich young man about town. Of the lady who inspired love we have no particular descrip-but that she is no longer in the first flush of youth may be inferred from the fact that for the last fitteen years she has lived apart from her husband. Her lial on with the Count has been with complacency by the Duke, who doubtless found Count seems to have desired that the ties which manent character than mere mutual affection. He ject it was necessary to put the Duke out of the way. The Duchess, if reports are to be behaved, cordinity sympathized with him in this desire, and may possi-

dy have suggested the means for its fulfilment. As the Duke had for so many years winked at his consort's improprieties, there seemed no hope of drawing him into a duel. He must therefore be ussassinated, and in such a manner as to baffle the efforts of the police to discover the murderer. The Count determined to poison him, and chose for the scene of his operations the ball of the Grand Opera, where he supposed the deed could be most safely performed. A compatriot named Masson, a student vailed upon to manufacture some bonbons containing a subtle and deadly polson. These it was proposed to have offered to the Duke at the ball by some fascinating but unknown young woman, whose invitation he could not not retuse. A few moments after tasting them he would fall, writhing with pain, upon the floor and expire. In the confusion of the moment it would be impossible for him to identify his murderer; be could only say that he had partaken of a poisoned bonbon offered to him by an unknown woman in a domino, and as there would probably be thousands of persons of that dereal criminal would be very slight.

The plan was an adroit one, but depended for its success mainly upon the woman selected to carry it into operation. Fortunately, the Count supposed he knew just the person for that purpose. This was a Madame Belval, familiarly known to a large and miseclianeous circle of acquaintances as Anna de Nar bonne. She is described as a tall, handsome blonde of twenty-four, with fine dark eyes, a slender figure, and a delicate physique. She is of humble origin; but her intercourse with the gay world has given her an external polish which effectually conceals her depossessed the depraved heart for which the Count gave her credit, she was perhaps the woman of all others best suited to take the leading part in this dismal tragedy. He visited Madame Belval at her spartments in the Rue d'Enthièvre, and asked her objectation. He proposed to accompany her to the so warm and pleasant as to insure us a genial Opera ball, and there point out a man whom she should try her best to fascinate. " If you will indu which I will give you, twenty thousand francs ar

But what are these bonbons?" asked Madame. "Nothing at all," replied the Count; "it is a mere carnival trick. The bonbons contain some spothe cary's stuff which will compel the Duke suddenly to leave the ball. You shall have two dominoes, and can exchange one for the other in a twinkling after the Duke has caten the bonbons. There is nothing to fear. Think of it! twenty thousand france are

not made every day so easily."

But Madame Belval was too quick-witted not to know that so large a sum is not often carned for so trifling a service as giving an elderly gentleman a bonbon. But she kept her own counsel, and contented herself with extracting from the Count the name of the individual upon whom this innocent trick was to be played. To his request that she would write to him, appointing a rendezvous at the Opera, she returned a that deptal, for the reason, as ertain ill-natured persons assert, that her knowedge of writing or spelling was inadequate to the

The Count returned to Madame Belval's the next ay, and told her that he had written in her name to the Duke to deet her at the ball, and would accompressed by her, he confessed that he intended to

"But you have nothing to fear," he said ; "the death will be attributed to apoplexy, and to escape among the crowd of maskers will be the easiest thing

in the world." He again reminded her of the twenty thousand francs which would be hers, and making an appoint ment with her at her apariments at midnight of that evening, when the Opera ball was to take place, he left her, in the firm belief that she would prove a ready instrument in his hands. It may be observed here that the Count possessed no such sum as twenty thousand francs, and that Madame Belvat never received so much as a single frame from him for her services in this matter.

Scarcely had the Count taken his departure when Madame Beival jumped into a cab, and drove to the police headquarters. Her story seemed so improba-ble that at first it was not believed, but so earnestly did she reiterate its main facts that two Commis-saries of Police-MM. Bellanger and Crépy-were induced to promise to v sit her apartments that same evening. They were admitted by Madame herself, and came suddenly upon the Count in full ball dress, seated in the boudoir. Explaining their official char acter, they asked him if he had any bonbons about him. He handed them a small package containing

Very well," said the Commissary, "but where

'I don't know what you mean."

'Then we must search you.' Do so," was the reply.

Upon his person were found a few france and ome trivial articles, but no more bonbons.
"Oh, I forgot to say," cried Madame Belval, "that

e has a friend waiting outside in a cab." "The d- you did, ' exclaimed the Commissary; why didn't you tell us that before? The fellow has seen us go into the house and is probably off by this

Crépy quickly descended the stairs and opening th

loor, called out, "Monsieur Masson."
"Well?" replied a domino, approaching.
"I strest you," said the Commissary, "follow Masson literally lost his head and followed M Crépy without the slightest resistance. The tw

men were then confronted in Madame Belval's "Is it true," said one of the Commissaries slowly

to the Count, "that you intended to posson any

The Count heeltated a moment, and then repliein a low voice, "It is true."

The prisoners were conveyed to headquarters is

two cabs. Upon entering the building the Count espied some swords belonging to the police force placed in a rack against the wall.

"Are these blades well tempered?" he asked the officer accompanying him.

" They are," was the reply. "Will you permit me to examine one of them?"

" By no means," returned the officer. The prisoners have since been kept in close con nement, and the authorities have been busily engaged in collecting evidence against them. In the apartments of the Count was found a telegram from the Duckesse de Banffremont, the contents of which have not been made public, but which, it is removed, will have a very important bearing on the case. In Masson's room some visis were discovered, supposed to contain various kinds of poisons. Masson declares that he is innocent of any criminal intent. He entered into the plot, he said, simply to quiet the excitement of the Count, and with no intention of polsoning the Dake or any other person. He also denies that he put poison into the bonbons, but says that he only colored them after a peculiar manner. He warned M. Crépy to keep a strict watch over the Count, as he had reason to believe the latter would endeavor to make away with himself. Both prisoners are now closely confined in separate prisons, and have never been allowed to confer with each other since their arrest. Meanwhile, the Duc de Bauffremont, the innocent object of this dark plot, has, by the advice of the police authorities, left Paris and gone to Geneva, though why he should take this step one is at a loss to conjecture. Madame Belval is of course the town talk, and has become one of the celebrities of the day. The Duches: not yet appeared upon the scene. The public trial of the prisoners is awaited with great impatience and buls fair to become one of the course celebres of

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Twenty-second Regiment Company Reception-Elections-Coming Drills-A Com-

petitive Drill. On Monday evening last the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment had their annual dinner at Curet's saloon, in Broadway. Besides the officers of Regiment, we noticed Brig.-Gen. Aspinwail and staff, ex-Maj. Townsend, and several other of the exofficers of the Twenty-second. The usual number of toasts and specches were given. Col. Remmey inthis among the best of the organizations in the First Division. Sergt. Maj. Anderson, Commissary Sergt. John M. Tompkins, Color-Sergt, G. V. W. Honse, and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates from the various companies, have received konorable discharges on account of expiration of term of service. The following changes are announced: Major J. Forter, to be Licutemant-Colonel; Capt. John T. Camp, to be Major; Second Lleut. Jas. H. Franklin, to be First Licutemant; Sergt. Edward H. Cunningham, to be Second Lleutemant; First Sergt. Wm. C. Besson, to be Adjutant; Lient. Wm. C. Rogers, to be Quartermaster, responded; the Rev. Dr. R. Booth, to be Chaplain, reappointed; the Rev. Dr. R. Booth, to be Chaplain, reappointed; the Rev. Dr. R. Booth, to be Chaplain, reappointed; Dr. Charles Roberts, to be Assistant Surgeon, original vacancy; Sergt. Edwingl. Alexander, to be Sergeant-Major; Private Pierre L. Boncher, to be Quartermaster-Serceant: Corp. Charles C. Camerden, to be Hospital Steward; Sergt. John H. Griffith, to be stendard-bearer; Private George H. McMullen, to be standard-bearer; Private W. H. Lewis, right general guide.

At a recent election of Company G, Eigth Regiment, Lieut-Col, Scott presiding, Sergeant John P. Lesile was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. J. Morrison, deceased; Fourth Sergeant B, Omell to be Second Sergeant; Fifth Sergeant B, Omell to be Second Sergeant; Fifth Sergeant B, Omell to be Sergeant; and private Max Ebler to be a Corporal W. J. Newman to be Sergeant; and private Max Ebler to be a Corporal w.

poral.

Company B of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, one of the best company organizations in the First Division, on Thursday evening last enjoyed their annual reunion in the largest that their annual reunion in the largest and most elegantly dressed assemblages that have graced any of the many military reunions that have been given thus far this season. Among the many guests of note were Maj. Cich. Shaler and a portion of his staff, Erig. Gen. J. M. Varian and his staff, Col. Leggett, Lieut. Col. Dusenbury, Maj. Freeborn, Adjt. Fatrick, and many other of the officers of the Thirty-seventh, besides representatives from the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and very many other of the military organizations in this city and Brooklyn. very many other of city and Brooklyn.

At an election of the First Regiment on Tuesday evening last, to fill the vecancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Rush C. Huwkins, Lient-Col. John K. Perley was chosen. Maj. A. P. Webster was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, both officers receiv-ing unanimous votes. For the position of Major,

Twenty-scond Regiment will assemble for battailon drill, in fattage uniform, with leggings and white cloves, as follows: Bight—Companies I, G, B, D, on Friday evenings, March 5 and 19; Lett—Companies C, H, P, B, A, on Friday evenings, March 12 and '28. Assembly, 8 o'clock; First Sergeant's call, 8½ o'clock; Adjutant's call, 8½ o'clock; Adjutant's call, 8½ o'clock. The non-commissioned officers will assemble for drill, in latigue uniform, on Mondays, March 1 and 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.

It is announced that the control of the co o'clock P. M.

It is announced that the competitive drill of Companies G and K will come off at the regimental armory, over Centre Mark t, on the evening of March 4. There seems to be considerable feeling

March 4. There seems to be considerable feeling between the competing companies with reference to the rules that shall govern the contest. Company K announces in a commenication to The Sen that if Company G does not put in an appearance on the evening in question, it will claim the victory.

Company II, of the Ninth Regiment, give a compilmentary reception on the evening of March 5, at the regimental armory in West Twenty-sixtu street.

The court for the trial of Lieut, Col. John J. Dield, of the First Regiment artillery, Col. John H. Wilcox, President, meets this morning at 10 o'clock, at the armory of the Ninth Regiment, in West Twenty-sixth st.

Cant. C. D. Reiss, companying Company G. of the

sixth st.
Capt. C. D. Reiss, commanding Company G of the
Fifth Regiment, was presented with a very handsome gold medal by the members of his command.
A new company, consisting of sixty men, was, on
Tuesday evening last musicred into the Fitty-sixth
(Brocklyn) Regiment. The officers of the new company are: Captain, John E. Follard; First Licatemant, James M. Page; Second Licatemant, G. H. Ricc.

Secretary Seward's Retirement from Official

The following letter, addressed by Secretary Seward to the President of the Albany Burgesses Corps, declining to receive them in an official capacity, coptains the announcement that he will retire from public service on the 3d of March next :

visit on the 3d of March next, and request me to ap-point an hour for their reception. I am expecting to retire from public service on the day which is thus indicated. It is may purpose to seek and city there-aiter so much of rest and freedom from political studies and labors as is compatible with the respon-sibilities which I share in common with all my fel-low-citizens. The Burgesses Corps will readily see that, under these chromatances I could not, without inconsistency, receive such a public reception as they propose. Nevertheless, I cherisn for all its members the same sincere respect and cordial affection that have existed between them and myself through s same sincere respect and cordial anection that we existed between them and myself through so any eventful years. I shall necessarily be in my of-ial place during the business hours on the 3d of arch; but it will give me pleasure to receive any of e members of the corps, not collectively and for-ally, but individually and informally, it it shall suit our convenience to call upon me at the Department Very truly yours. Very truly yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

### More Saus Wanted. To the Editor of The Sur

Sin: Can you explain how it is that I had so much trouble in procuring a copy of your valuable paper this morning. I had to go to no less than six news stands before I could get a paper. The first three that I went to had every other paper on hand but THE SUN. I asked them how it was; they answered that THE SUN was late-that the pres had broken down, and that they expected them up every minute—this was near 6 clock. After going to three or four more places, and meeting with the same luck, I was about giving it up as a bad job, when I met a man with a bundle of Suns, who kindly stopped in the drenching rain and gave me a copy. I have been taking THE SUN for the last fifte years. About one year ago I stopped it on account of the irregularity of getting it, and I would be loth to have to give it

or getting it, and I would be lock to have to give it up again. My business calls me from home before 6 o'clock every morning. I do not care, when I ask for THE SUN, to have other sheets put under my nose.

Yours, most respectfully,

AN EARLY RISER. NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1920

# A LITERARY EXPLOSION.

George Vandenhoff Reading a Novel to a Jury.

The "Griffith Gannt" Libel Suit-An English

Anthor against an American Publisher - A Part of Mr. Charles Reade's Autobiogra-phy-Claim for a Small Fortune. In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Mr. harles Reade's suit against Messrs. Charles H.

Sweetzer and Dorsey Gardner was called on. The plaintiff claims \$25,000 damages for an alleged libel contained in criticisms in the *Round Table* upon the story of "Griffith Gaunt," While that novel was being published serially in the Atlantic Monthly and the Argory, in the summer of 1866.

The plaintiff says that he is a resident of London. and an author by profession; that the novels written by him have acquired great popularity, so that he has become well kown as an author, derives great profit and emolument from his works, and depends upon such income for his Hvelihood; that the defendants, proprietors and conductors of the Round Table, pub-lished in that journal, on the 9th of June and the 28th of July, the two articles complained of; the first of these articles characterizes the story of "Griffith Gaunt" as "one of the worst stories that has been printed slace Sterne and Fielding and Smollett defiled the literature of the already foul eighteenth century;" that It is "grossly impure and essentially bad and indecent;" "it was thought that respectable writers were approaching too near the verge of impropriety when unmarried mothers were chosen for heroines in the 'Heart of Midlothian,' and Adam Bede. Her penchant for apologistic delineations of fallen women would have been sufficient had all else been wanting, to stamp the position of Mrs. Henry Wood. It was reserved for Mr. Reade. ever, if we except a somewhat similar episode in Eugene Spe's 'Doctor Basilins,' not only to laborate with masterly skill the insidious growth of a guilty passion, and to detail the art by which a dissolute servant woman seduced the husband of her mistress." "Not merely tainted with this one foul spot, it is replete with impurity; it rocks with allusions that the most prurient scandal-monger would esitate to make." "Only fit for the columns of the Police Gazette, or the pages of the avowed organ of the Parisian dend monde." The second article is of similar purport, and alleges that the additional in stalments of the story published since the first notice were, "if possible, more impure than its predeessors." Another item of the alleged libel is a communication published in the Round Talle, Angust 11, 1866, dated at Pittsfield, Mass., and signed "G. S. H.," which argued that "Griffith Gaunt" was not written by Mr. Reade.

WHO OWNS THE ROUND TABLE? The defendants admit that Charles Reade is an anthor, and that he published, or caused to be published, "Griffith Gaunt," but whether he composed or wrote it they don't know, and therefore deny the same. They also deny that they were the publishers or proprietors of the Round Table, but that it was owned and published by a corporation called the Round Table Association. They deny that there was any mailee in the publication of these articles, and deny that they were published of Mr. Reade as an author, but of the book, "Griffith Gaunt." They claim that the Round Table being a critical and lite rary paper, and the magazines having been sent to bonestly criticised "Griffith Gaunt," as was their duty and privilege. They also claim in mitigation of damages in reference to the allegations that the story was not written by Mr. Reade; that it is identical in all prominent features, and its plot and distinguishing incidents, with other stories written and published by other persons prior to the publica-tion of "Griffith Gaunt."

ENTER GEORGE VANDENHOFF. Mr. Gallatin opened for the plaintiff, reciting the facts of the case to the jury. Mr. Gerry then read the alleged libelous articles complained of, after which Mr. George Vandenhoff, the distinguished actor and Shakesperian reader was called to the stand to read the novel of Griffith Gaunt to the jury. Before Mr. Vandenhoff began reading, Mr. Whitney said he supposed the story might be epitomized to a rapidity—would at all events be completely checked. onsiderable extent as the reading of the whole book would occupy more than two days. If they should consider the episonising uniar, which they didn't apprehend, they would ask leave to object.

Mr. Vandenhoff did not understand that he was to do so. The book was put into his hands at 10 o'clock the night previous, with instructions to read it. Still the medicine should not be taken, but her suggeshe might omit some of the descriptive writing as he went along.

JUDGE CLERKE SHUDDERS AT THE PROSPECT. Judge Clerke thought it would be desirable to shorten it as much as possible.

A DEAF MAN ON THE JURY.

EVERYBODY BECOMES INTERESTED. Mr. Vandenhoff then went on with his reading more slowly, and soon secured the undivided at-tention not only of the jury, but of the counsel and auditors as well. A COUNSELLOR BEGS TO BE SPARED.

A COUNSELLOR REGS TO BE SPARED.

Mr. Whitney presently again suggested that the story be epitomized, as all the objectionable portions were beyond page 66 of the book, where Griffith and Kate Peyton begin their married life.

Mr. Gerry insisted that the jury should get their impressions from the reading of the whole story, and not from detached portions.

The Court said it was unnecessary to argue, as the plaintiff was entitled to have the whole story read.

Mr. Vandenheff resumed, giving fitting recital to the graphic delineations of the story. He continued reading trom 11 o'clock until nearly 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

## "OLD UNCLE DAVID."

Additional Facts Relative to the Life of the Common Council's Nestor. We have a number of interesting facts relative to the venerable cx-clerk of the Common Council, in

addition to those which were published in yesterday morning's Sun. "Uncle David," who had become almost as much a part of the City Hall as the old statue of Justice which the Common Council pulled down two or three years ago, had become so closely wedded to his antiquarian researches that he was never seen out of the clerk's effice in the City Hall, or of his own well-thumbed antiquerian library. Even in his earlier life he cared so little for the foles which ordinarily engross the youthful mind, that he was never enticed into a theatre—finding his chief recreation in searching the old records of New York, of which he has left to posterity so many and such nteresting pages. He was a devoted Christian, havng joined the Mulberry-street Baptist Church at the age of 16, and afterwards connecting hims if with what is now Dr. Kendrick's church, on Second avenue and Tenth street, where he was deacon many years. As an author, or rather historian, Mr. Val-

years. As an author, or rather historian, Mr. Valenthe was best known to the public. In 1840, pursuant to a resolution of the Schale and Assembly, he began the annual publication of a Manual of the Corporation of New York. These Manuals, twenty-five in number, as containing many of the antiquities of this city, are highly valuable and interesting. In 1833, he published a work, styled the History of New York, which traced the progress of the metropolis, from its carliest development, through the various states of hamlet, village, and city.

"Uncle David" love to dwell on the scenes and incidents that characterized New York in the olden time, and often would be recount them to friends who visited him at the Clerk's office in the City Hall. He was regarded as an authentic referee on all matters concerning the history of this City, and many are the points of difference arising from their discussion he has settled with regard to it. His love of research and accuracy of details gave to his writings on these topics a well-deserved authority. He was a quiet, unobtrasive citizen, rarely mineting publicity to any extent in the political

love of research and accuracy of details gave to his writings on these topics a well-deserved authority. He was a quet, unobtrasive citizen, rarely mingling publicly to any extent in the political or other excitements that arose during his long residence here, but invariably expressing his sentiments onenly and boldly, among his friends on all matters that were topics of the times. It is said that he never crossed any of the times. It is said that he never crossed any of the times the boats plying thereon were first driven by steam power. So greatly was he attached to his home and to the duties of his office, that he never manifested a desire to leave the city, even for the purpose of satisfying his curiosity concerning places in the himmediate vicinity of New York, Mr. Vulentine was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Karns, who died about seventeen years ago. His widow is the daughter of the late Francis Spicer, Esq., and to her he was married thirteen years ago, by his first wife he had five children, all yet living, two of whom are married daughters, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Owens.

To-morrow morning the remains are to be taken from the Baptist Tabernacle in Second avenue to Greenwood Cameters.

### SUNBEAMS.

-Over ninety "Lives of Christ" have been written during the past thirty years. - Two acres will be planted in cotton this year,

in Middle Tennessee, for one last year, says the Memphia Sun

-The Italian army on Jan. 1, 1869, numbered 179.890 officers and men, a decrease of 68.037 from

e previous January.

-Fishes' eyes have been utilized. They make a fine description of gluten, and attention has been

turned to their preservation. -The Pontifical custom house has seized a case sent from Naples, ostensibly containing figs, under-

neath which were Orsini bombs. -The American artists Church, Coleman, and Yewell are experimenting in fresco at Rome, under the direction of the Pope's fresco painter at the Va-

tican.
—From 18 04 to 1827 North Carolina furnished all the gold produced in the United States. The aggregate of all her gold yield up to 1866 is about \$9,360,000.

-There is a rumor in Berlin that the Crown Princess Victoria has the consumption, and that her physicians have urgently advised her to take up her idence in a southern city, or go to Madeira.

-George Sand has written a long letter in fa-vor of temale suffrage, female physicians, and female preachers. It is addressed to Mile, Raynopard, a reach lady, who is now lecturing in the provinces on woman's rights. -A fog whistle, to be worked by a ten-horse

power engine, is being constructed for Thatcher's Island, off Salem. Mass. It will be ready by the 1st of June. This will be the largest and most power

-A mathematical Blind Tom has made his apsearance in Richmond. He is but 17 years old, blind, and entirely uneducated, yet, by some mental process, he solves the most difficult problems in igures with rapidity and precision.

-A man has just been condemned at Vienna to three months' imprisonment for offensive language against the Empress Maria Theresa, who died in 1730. A journal asks what sort of satisfaction the august deceased can have received from the punish-

ment.
-M. Jules Claretie, of Paris, has exhumed c mot by Voltaire. Helvétius a few days after he had published his book on wit received a note from Voltaire which read as follows: the marks of a sound mind. You must leave France

at once."

—Gen. Grant, in declining to ride with President Johnson during the inauguration ceremonies, is following the example of John Quiney Adams, who declined to ride with his successor, Andrew Jackson, on account of the Miss Eaton scanial. Jackson rode to the Capitol alone.

-In pegging boots by steam, twenty cases, or 240 pairs of boots, are a usual day's work. One man in Hopkinton, Mass., bas pegged eignty-thre cases, 1,582 boots, in two days. He once pegged fortyi-eght boots, twice round, in fourteen minutes; and did one boot, in a trial of speed, in thirteen seconds! -For speaking to the point, commend us to

the Western press. Here is what a lively Missouri paper says: "The poor, old, dilapidated piece of flesh and bones who hangs himself out every weeks in the Jackson Standard, and who, by common consent, was considered the jackass of the Editorial Union, has rattled his old skeleton at us," -The Women's Cooperative Union of San

Francisco has only been six months in existence, and, it is reported, has already cleared \$1,000, having about \$8,000 in stock on hand. The labor of the women is directed to sewing and fine needle work, and they have received three diplomas for their work from agricultural and mechanical State fairs.

-Naturalists assert that nearly all marine animals die if placed in fresh water. Indeed, it appears to act upon them like a specific poison. This fact gives rise to the proposition that every ship with a foul bottom should be berthed for a brief period in a fresh water dock after coming into port. Though mussels, barnacles, &c., should not be disengaged by the change, they would, in all probability, die, and their increase, either by growth or reproduction—

—A woman, acting as midwife at Houghton,

Minimum, asserts that on a recent occasion when
she was holding a child two weeks old in her arm, and a physician was preparing a prescription for its mother, the child raised up and uttered "in a pleadepitomise at all, and he had made no preparation to | ing tone" the word "mother," twice. She (the midwife) recognized this as a warning, and urged that tions were not heeded. Again, when the medicine was being taken by the mother, the child repeated

its " warning," and before a day had passed the wo -Wolfe, Opthalmic Surgeon for the Royal Infirmary, Scotland, reports curing several cases of Mr. Vandenhoff rapidly read the first page.

Mr. Vandenhoff rapidly read the first page.

Mr. Vandenhoff rapidly read the first page.

Mr. Vandenhoff a juror, who said: "Then cancer by applying caustic arrows, which he inserted in deep, broad punctures into the deceased part.

As many as five arrows were used at one time, and the further twill take a very long time.

Mr. Vandenhoff—Bat it is righty necessary you should read so that the jury should understand you.

Mr. Vandenhoff—That is clear. true, is a most remarkable circumstance. Cancers.

> this is why the potsonous carbolic acid is used -The Goloss of St. Petersburg has the following: "We are informed that, on the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor has acsary authorization to proceed with the levelling and other works required for a rallway between the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral. This Imperial decision has cen communicated to the Governors of Orenburg and Turkestan. The projected line, in uniting two of the largest rivers, the Volga and the Sir-Daria (Jaxartes), will serve as a bond of union between Russia and Central Asia from a commercial, strate-

gical, and political point of view.

—A bet of \$25, made at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., in May, 1862, between Thomas W. Knox and Albert D. Richardson was paid recently. Knox at that time offered to bet that no robel leader would be tried for treason by any high civil or military bet. If no prominent rebel were caught, the bet caught and escape by any other means than formal liberation. The recent amnesty and the nolle prose qui in the case of Jefferson Davis were acknowledge has given his check for \$25 to the winner nearly

-Robert Simson, the Scottish mathematician, was noted for his absentmindedness. He used to sit ometry, and when accosted by a beggar would rouse nation, and dive. Some wags one day stopped a mendicant on his way to the window with do as we tell you and you will get something from that gentleman, and a shilling from us besides. He will ask who you are, and you will say Robert Simson, son of John Simson of Kirktonhill." The man did as he was told; Simson gave him a coin and dropped off. He soon roused himself and said, " Robert Simson! son of Jonn Simson of Kirktonhill! why, that

is myself! that man must be an impostor!" MADROSO Captain of the Western wood, Green above thy scarlet hose Never tree like thee arrayed

O thou gallant of the glade! When the fervid Angust sun Scorches all it looks upon, And the balsam of the pine Drips from stem to needle fine. and thy compact shade arranged,

Not a leaf of thee is changed ! When the yellow autumn sun Saddens all it looks upon, Spreads its sackcloth on the hills. Strews its ashes in the rills, Thou thy scarlet hose dost doff, And in limbs of purest buff Challengest the sombre glade

For a sylvan masquerade. Where, O where, shall he begin Who would paint thee-Harlequie? With thy waxen burnished leaf, With thy branches' red relief, With thy poly-tinted fruit.

In thy spring or autumn suit; Where begin, and oh, where end, Thou whose charms all art transcend i